

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

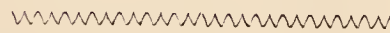


# Medical Officer's Report

WITH THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE YEAR 1902.



**WYNDHAM RANDALL,**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

**W. J. DAVIES,**

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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BRIDGEND;

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# The Penybont Rural District Council.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Penybont Rural District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Eighteenth Annual Report, being that for the year 1902, and to lay before you certain tables of vital statistics.

The District comprises an area of 41,632 acres, with a density of population of 0·35 persons per acre.

Northern Division, 7,059 acres ; density, 0·53.

Central Division, 20,254 acres ; density, 0·20.

Western Division, 14,319 acres ; density, 0·47.

## THE POPULATION.

The population of the district (excluding the Asylum), as the result of the census taken in 1901, was found to be 14,581 persons, giving an average of 4·85 persons per house.

Northern Division average per house was 4·89 ;

Central Division, average per house was 4·88 ; and

Western Division average per house was 4·80.

In estimating the population for the year 1902, I have multiplied the number of occupied houses in each division by 4·8 ; this gives a population of 3,846 in the Northern Division, 4,258 in the Central, and 6,832 in the Western.

The total population of the district thus is estimated at 14,936.

The population of the County Asylum, Angelton, was 874 ; and the Parc Gwylt Asylum, 1,274, in June last year.

The total population of the two institutions is thus 2,148 in 1902.

The number of occupied houses in the district is 3080, 787 in the Northern, 872 in the central, and 1421 in the Western division.

Houses occupied, etc., in the divisions :—

Divisions.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Totals.	Population.
Northern ...	787	—	787	3846
Central ..	872	5	877	4258
Western ...	1421	1	1422	6832
District ...	3080	6	3086	14936

Houses erected, in course of erection, and closed :—

Divisions.	Houses erected.	In course of erection.	Closed unfit.	Total.	Rebuilt.
Northern ...	36	26	—	62	2
Central ...	18	19	5	42	4
Western ...	26	35	1	62	3
District ...	80	80	6	166	9

### BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were 496 ; of these 251 were males, and 245 were females. The birth-rate of the district was 33·20 per 1000 persons, as compared with 28·6 the rate for England and Wales, and 27·4 the rate for Rural England and Wales.

Northern Division birth-rate, 35·62 ; Central, 32·40 ; and Western, 32·64.

The Asylum birth-rate was 1·39 per 1000, there being at the County Asylum 3 births—females.



Table I. shews the estimated population, corrected by the results of the census in 1901, the births, deaths, and excess of births over deaths in successive years, excluding the Asylum, and the population of the parish of Newton Nottage, constituted the Urban District of Porthcawl 1893.

TABLE I.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.	Excess of Deaths.
1890	13,056	446	254	192	Nil.
1891	13,194	437	352	85	"
1892	13,332	467	362	105	"
1893	13,470	482	215	167	"
1894	13,609	386	173	213	"
1895	13,747	403	260	143	"
1896	13,886	463	218	245	"
1897	14,025	435	184	251	"
1898	14,164	426	200	226	"
1899	14,303	383	213	170	"
1900	14,442	427	228	199	"
1901	14,581	466	247	219	"
1902	14,936	496	241	255	"

Table II. shows the comparisons of Births and Deaths in the District in successive years, excluding the Asylum.

TABLE II.

Year	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate under 1 year.	
									Peny-bont.	Eng-land & Wales
1890	14,712	446	30.3	254	17.2	27	1.83	65	145.7	1890
1891	14,870	437	29.3	352	23.6	50	3.36	73	166.2	to
1892	15,028	467	31.0	362	24.0	38	2.52	58	124.2	1899
*1893	14,328	482	33.6	215	15.0	18	1.25	59	122.4	Aver-
1894	13,609	386	28.3	173	12.7	11	0.80	50	126.9	age
1895	13,747	403	29.3	260	18.9	25	1.81	67	166.2	of
1896	13,886	463	33.3	218	15.6	16	1.15	61	131.7	10
1897	14,025	435	31.3	184	13.1	16	1.14	45	103.4	years
1898	14,164	426	30.6	200	14.1	19	1.34	61	143.1	
1899	14,303	383	26.7	213	14.8	9	0.62	53	138.3	153
1900	14,442	427	29.5	228	15.7	21	1.45	51	119.4	154
1901	14,581	466	31.9	247	16.9	54	3.70	65	139.3	151
1902	14,936	496	33.2	241	16.8	29	1.94	66	133.0	133

\* Newton Nottage constituted Urban District of Porthcawl, 1893.

Table III. shows the comparisons of births and deaths in the three divisions and the County Asylum in 1902.

TABLE III.

Year 1902.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Deaths from all causes.	Death- rate per 1000.	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death- rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	
							Peny- bont.	England & Wales.
Northern ...	137	35·62	53	13·78	4	1·04	167·88	133
Central ...	138	32·40	62	14·56	3	0·70	101·44	Rural
Western ...	221	32·64	126	18·44	22	3·22	131·22	England
(Asylum ...	3	1·39	181	84·26	2	0·93)	—	& Wales
District ...	496	33·20	241	16·80	29	1·94	133·06	119

### DEATHS

During the year 1902, 241 deaths were registered in the district; of these 124 were males, and 117 were females.

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 255.

The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 16·80, as compared with 16·93 in 1901, 15·78 in 1900, and 14·80 in 1899.

The rate for England and Wales for 1902 was 16·3.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 15·3.

The rate for the Northern Division was 13·78; for the Central Division, 14·56; and for the Western Division, 18·44.

The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases were 29; the death-rate per 1,000 living was 1·94, as compared with 3·70 in 1901, 1·45 in 1900, and 0·62 in 1899.

The zymotic rate for England and Wales was 1·64. The rate for Rural Districts, excluding the 179 towns, was 1·14.

The rate for the Northern Division was 1·04; for the Central Division, 0·70; and for the Western Division, 3·22.

At the County Asylum 181 deaths were registered during the year.

The excess of deaths over births was 178.

The general death-rate was 84·26, as compared with 82·55 in 1901, 81·3, in 1900, and 81·0 in 1899.

The 181 deaths at the Asylum, among a population of 2,148, are not included in the total deaths on which the above mortality rates for the district in Tables II. and III. are based.

### THE COUNTY ASYLUM.

Population in 1891, 1,137; Census population in 1901, 1,983; population in 1902, 2,148.

Birth-rate, 1·39; Zymotic death-rate, 0·93; Scarlet Fever, 0·46; Influenza, 8·38; Diarrhœa, 0·46; Enteritis, 0·93; Erysipelas, 0·46; Phthisis, 9·31; Other Tubercular diseases, 1·86; Cancer, 1·86; Bronchitis, 0·93; Pneumonia, 0·93; Pleurisy, 0·46; Other Respiratory Diseases, 0·46; Cirrhosis, 0·46; Heart diseases, 8·38; Other causes, 48·88; total deaths, 84·26.

### THE PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Area in acres, 41,632.	Density, 0·35.
1891.	1901.
Population, 13,194.	Census, 14,581.
	1902.
	14,936 (estimated).

Birth-rate, 33·20; death-rate, 16·80; corrected death-rate, 15·10; zymotic rate, 1·94; infant death-rate, 133·06; phthisis rate, 0·46; respiratory rate, 321; measles rate, 0·20; whooping-cough rate, 0·20; diphtheria rate, 1·33; diarrhœa rate, 0·66; enteric fever rate, 0·0.

The 241 deaths classified according to age, were:—

Under one year	...	...	...	66
One and under five years	...	...	...	32
Five and under fifteen years	...	...	...	16
Fifteen and under twenty-five years	..	..	..	11
Twenty-five and under sixty-five years	...	...	...	64
Sixty-five years and upwards	...	...	...	52

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Table IV. shows the chief causes of death among infants under one year of age.



TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths under one year of age.
Whooping Cough ... ..	3
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	1
Tubercular Disease ... ..	1
Premature Births ... ..	11
Syphilis ... ..	1
Neglect ... ..	1
Accident ... ..	1
Congenital Defects ... ..	3
Diseases of the Digestive System ... ..	3
Diseases of the Respiratory System ... ..	15
Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..	21
Ill-defined causes, etc. ... ..	5
	66
Rate per 1,000 persons living... ..	4.41

INQUESTS:—Twenty-four inquests were held in the District during the year; of these one was due to Suicide, one to Neglect by a midwife, and 12 to Accident; one to Convulsions, one to Pneumonia, and eight to Heart Disease.

Rate per 1,000, 1.60.

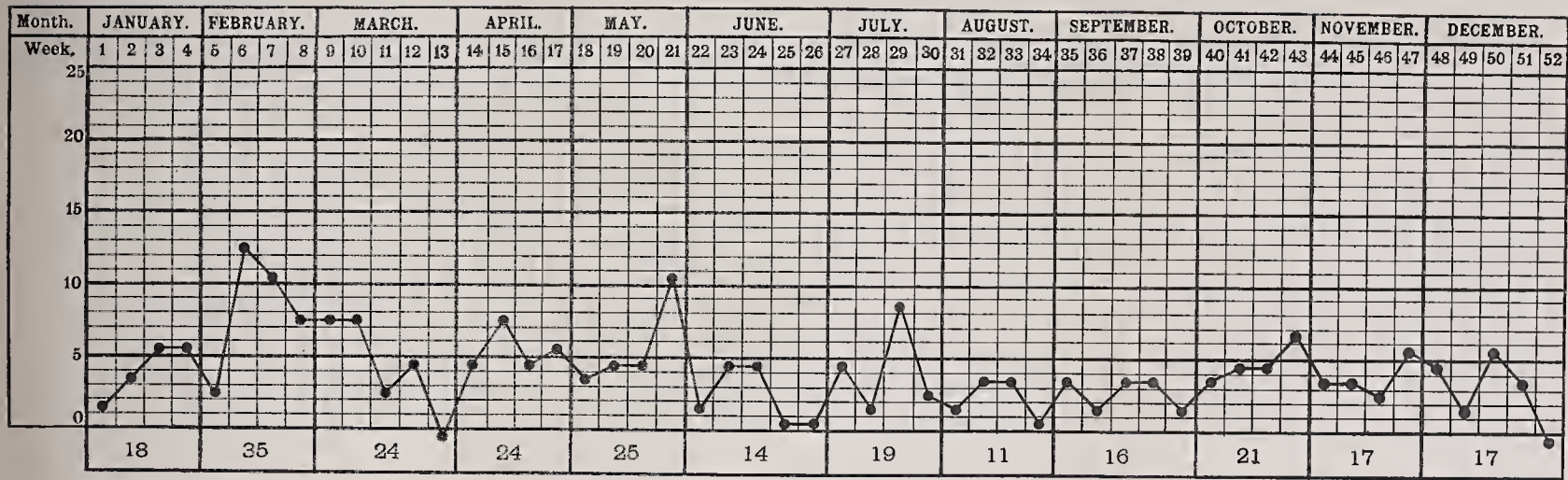
There were four deaths from Puerperal Fever, and one from Parturition; the same midwife attended four of the cases of Puerperal Fever resulting in death; and the above death due to her neglect, for which she was censured by the Coroner. This would suggest unfitness for her duties; it is a matter of regret that this does not appeal to her sense of what is right, and induce her to retire from work she can no longer perform with safety to her patients.

The death-rate for diseases and accidents of Parturition per 1,000 was 0.33, as compared with 0.06 in 1901, 0.47 in 1900, and 0.34 in 1899. The estimated rate per 1,000 females was 0.67. The rate per 1,000 births was 10.08, as compared with 2.14 in 1901, 16.39 in 1900, and 13.06 in 1899.



# PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

DIAGRAM OF DEATHS REGISTERED WEEKLY DURING 1902.





The rate per 1,000 births for England and Wales during the 10 years 1881 to 1890 inclusive was 4·73.

During the 10 years 1891 to 1900 inclusive, the average rate per annum per 1,000 persons for England and Wales was 0·06, as compared with our 0·33; per 1,000 females was 0·12, as compared with our 0·67; and per 1,000 births 2·81, as compared with our 10·08.

Table V. shows the number of deaths registered in each division during 1902.

TABLE V.

DIVISIONS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Parasitic Diseases.	Digestive Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Violence.	Ill-defined Causes, etc.	Totals.	Death-rate per 1000 persons.
Northern ...	5	—	1	9	5	31	—	2	53	13·78
Central ...	6	—	4	6	8	32	5	1	62	14·56
Western ...	29	—	5	10	11	61	8	2	126	18·44
District ...	40	—	10	25	24	124	13	5	241	16·80

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The 241 deaths from all causes included :—

- 4 attributed to Measles.
- 4        ,,       Whooping Cough.
- 20       ,,       Diphtheria.
- 1        ,,       Diarrhœa.

—  
29 deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases.

There were also 4 deaths attributed to Epidemic Influenza.

- 4        ,,       ,,       Puerperal Fever.
- 3        ,,       ,,       Erysipelas.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1902, 273 cases of infectious diseases were reported to me under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

TABLE VI.

MONTHS.	Diph- theria.		Membr. Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerper'l Fever.		Erysipe- las.		Totals.	
	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
January ...	1	8	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
February ...	1	7	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16
March ...	...	21	...	1	...	13	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	38
April ...	2	21	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	1	6	3	38
May ...	1	5	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	14
June ...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	15
July ...	1	6	1	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	17
August ...	2	18	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	23
September ...	...	5	1	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	16
October ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	14
November ...	3	20	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	4	4	29
December ...	4	21	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	31
YEAR 1902 ...	15	148	5	3	...	88	...	4	4	5	3	25	27	273
RATES per 1000	1·00	9·90	0·33	0·20	...	5·89	...	0·26	0·26	0·33	0·20	1·67	1·80	18·27

The above Table VI. shows the number of cases reported under the Notification Act, and the deaths during each month of the year.

In addition to the above there were 4 deaths from Measles, 1 in May, 1 in June, and 2 in July.

Four deaths from Whooping Cough; 1 in January, 1 in April, 1 in May, and 1 in July.

One death from Diarrhœa in June.

The four deaths due to epidemic Influenza occurred, 1 in February, 1 in April, 1 in June, and 1 in October.

Table VII. shows the distribution of notified infectious disease, and the deaths due to the same, in the three divisions of the district in 1902.



TABLE VII.

DIVISIONS.		Diphtheria.		Memb. Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerper'l Fever.		Erysipelas.		Totals.	
		Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
Northern	...	2	8	...	...	...	21	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	31
Central	...	2	11	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	1	9	3	35
Western	...	11	129	5	3	...	53	...	2	3	4	2	16	21	207
District	...	15	148	5	3	...	88	...	4	4	5	3	25	27	273

In addition to the above there were 4 deaths from Measles; 1 in the Northern, and 3 in the Western Division. Four deaths from Whooping Cough; 1 in the Northern, 1 in the Central, and 2 in the Western Divisions.

One death from Diarrhœa, in the Bridgend Workhouse, but "belonging to" the Western Division.

There were four deaths due to epidemic Influenza, 1 in the Central, and 3 in the Western.

Table VIII. shows the notifications received and the deaths that occurred during the years 1890 to 1902 inclusive, with the deaths from the other three not notified zymotic diseases, excluding the Asylum.

The Census population of 1891, of the present district (excluding Newton Nottage and the Asylum), was 13,194.

In Table the population of the parish of Newton Nottage is included in the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and half of that population in the year 1893.

In June, 1893, Newton Nottage was constituted the Urban District of Porthcawl.

Table VIIIA. shows the comparisons of prevalence per 1,000 of population, of deaths and cases of infectious disease, 1890 to 1902 inclusive.

TABLE VIII.

YEAR.	Population.		Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Continued Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea.		Death-rate of 7 principal Zymotic Diseases.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Census.	Present District 13,194	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1890	14,712	14,712	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	24	5	17	..	1	20	14	4	..	4	1.15	2	..	2	1	4	
1891	14,870	14,870	..	3	..	8	3	3	18	221	2	13	1	1	2	..	5	..	5	3.36	4	2	4	1	12	
1892	15,028	15,028	..	..	..	7	7	5	..	105	7	33	..	..	2	12	3	2	2	2.52	3	2	2	1	11	
1893	14,328	14,328	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	58	1	47	..	1	..	1	7	..	7	1.25	2	2	2	..	13	
1894	13,609	13,609	..	..	..	7	2	2	..	22	6	35	..	5	6	2	..	2	..	0.80	..	..	..	..	20	
1895	13,747	13,747	..	1	..	16	3	1	1	41	4	19	..	..	5	5	3	5	5	1.81	3	5	..	..	10	
1896	13,886	13,886	..	2	..	14	1	..	2	155	3	11	..	3	..	9	4	8	4	1.15	2	2	..	..	20	
1897	14,025	14,025	1	..	..	3	..	3	1	72	2	8	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	1.14	1	2	1	..	8	
1898	14,164	14,164	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	14	2	13	..	..	9	4	4	4	..	1.34	1	1	1	..	7	
1899	14,303	14,303	..	2	..	11	..	2	..	9	1	9	..	..	2	4	2	4	3	0.62	1	2	2	1	25	
1900	14,442	14,442	12	34	..	34	..	..	1	23	2	10	..	..	2	2	2	2	3	1.45	1	2	2	1	10	
1901	14,581	14,581	32	112	..	112	..	..	2	106	2	9	..	..	4	12	6	4	1	3.70	1	2	2	3	25	
1902	14,936	14,936	15	148	..	148	5	3	..	88	..	4	..	..	4	4	1	4	1	1.94	4	5	4	3	25	

TABLE VIII.A.

Year.	Population.	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Continued Fever.		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
1891.	13,194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	14,712	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.20	1.63	0.34	1.15	—	0.06	—	0.95	0.27	1.83	0.13	—	0.06	0.27
1891	14,870	—	—	0.06	0.54	0.20	—	1.21	14.86	0.13	0.87	0.06	0.06	1.34	—	0.33	3.36	0.26	0.13	0.06	0.80
1892	15,028	—	—	0.19	0.46	0.46	—	0.26	6.98	0.46	2.19	—	—	0.13	0.79	0.19	2.52	0.19	0.13	—	0.73
1893	14,328	—	—	—	0.06	0.62	—	—	4.04	0.06	3.28	—	0.06	—	0.06	0.48	1.25	0.13	0.13	—	0.89
1894	13,609	—	—	0.07	0.51	0.14	0.14	—	1.61	0.44	2.57	—	0.36	—	0.14	—	0.80	—	—	—	1.46
1895	13,747	—	—	0.07	1.16	2.18	0.07	0.07	2.98	0.29	1.38	—	—	0.43	0.36	0.36	1.81	—	—	—	0.75
1896	13,886	—	0.07	0.14	1.00	0.07	—	0.14	11.16	0.21	0.79	—	0.21	—	0.36	0.21	1.15	—	—	—	1.46
1897	14,025	0.07	0.28	—	0.21	—	0.21	0.07	5.13	0.14	0.57	—	—	—	0.57	0.28	1.14	0.14	0.14	—	0.57
1898	14,164	—	—	0.21	0.21	0.07	0.14	—	0.98	0.14	0.91	—	—	0.63	0.21	—	1.34	0.07	0.07	—	0.49
1899	14,303	—	—	0.14	0.76	—	0.14	—	0.62	—	0.62	—	—	—	0.27	0.20	0.62	0.07	0.07	—	1.74
1900	14,442	—	—	0.81	2.30	—	—	0.06	1.55	0.06	0.67	—	—	0.13	0.13	0.20	1.45	0.20	0.13	0.06	0.47
1901	14,581	—	—	2.12	7.68	—	—	0.13	7.26	0.13	0.61	—	—	—	0.82	0.41	3.70	0.06	0.13	—	0.68
1902	14,936	—	—	1.00	9.90	0.33	0.20	—	5.89	—	0.26	—	—	0.26	0.26	0.06	1.94	0.26	0.33	0.20	1.67



Table IX. shows the deaths from certain other diseases, and injuries (excluding the Asylum), from the year 1890 to 1902 inclusive ; with rates of prevalence per 1,000 attached.

TABLE IX.

YEAR.			Influenza.	Septic Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Cardiac Diseases.	Malignant Diseases.	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver.	Parturition.	Nervous Diseases.	Injuries.
1890	...	...	1	1	...	13	3	64	...	18	12	6	1	36	22
1891	...	...	7	1	1	16	4	117	4	24	11	1	1	47	23
1892	...	..	4	...	...	19	10	53	5	21	9	2	1	33	131
1893	...	...	6	1	...	16	17	37	2	23	8	...	...	43	14
1894	...	...	4	...	1	11	11	33	1	15	8	3	2	23	7
1895	...	...	13	...	2	12	11	80	3	18	7	...	1	39	15
1896	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	64	4	16	12	2	...	40	12
1897	...	...	3	...	...	8	5	46	2	23	7	2	1	39	4
1898	...	...	5	1	1	7	10	52	3	17	8	...	3	29	8
1899	...	...	6	...	...	12	4	60	1	15	5	2	2	49	11
1900	...	...	3	...	3	9	7	59	...	15	8	2	4	35	7
1901	...	...	8	...	4	7	7	43	2	23	7	1	...	49	8
1902	...	..	4	1	1	7	5	30	1	22	4	3	1	37	14

RATES OF PREVALENCE PER 1,000.

1890	...	..	0.06	0.06	...	0.88	0.20	4.34	...	1.22	0.83	0.40	0.06	2.44	1.40
1891	...	...	0.40	0.06	0.06	1.07	0.26	8.20	0.26	1.61	0.74	0.06	0.06	3.10	1.54
1892	...	...	0.26	...	...	1.22	0.73	3.52	0.33	1.33	0.59	0.13	0.06	2.19	8.71
1893	...	...	0.41	0.06	...	1.11	1.18	2.51	0.13	1.53	0.55	...	...	3.00	0.98
1894	...	...	0.29	...	0.07	0.80	0.80	2.41	0.07	1.10	0.57	0.22	0.14	1.86	0.51
1895	...	...	0.94	...	0.14	0.80	0.80	5.81	0.21	1.30	0.50	...	0.07	2.10	1.09
1896	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.64	4.60	0.28	1.15	0.86	0.14	...	2.92	0.86
1897	...	...	0.21	...	...	0.57	0.35	3.26	0.14	1.63	0.49	0.14	0.07	2.78	0.28
1898	...	..	0.35	0.07	0.07	0.49	0.70	3.67	0.21	1.20	0.56	...	0.21	1.34	0.56
1899	...	...	0.41	...	...	0.82	0.27	4.11	0.07	1.04	0.34	0.14	0.14	3.39	0.76
1900	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	0.62	0.47	4.08	...	1.03	0.55	0.13	0.27	2.42	0.47
1901	...	...	0.55	...	0.27	0.48	0.48	2.94	0.13	1.57	0.48	0.06	...	3.36	0.55
1902	...	...	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.47	0.33	2.00	0.06	1.48	0.27	0.20	0.06	2.50	0.96

The following Tables are compiled according to instructions forwarded by the Local Government Board.

In Table I. "the deaths to be included in Column 7 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district."



In Table II. “ deaths of residents occurring in public institu-  
tions beyond the district ” (e.g., The Workhouse), “are to be  
included,” “and those of non-residents registered in public  
institutions in the district excluded.” But this does not appear  
to be a fair use of figures, or a truthful picture of the vital  
statistics of the district (after eliminating all deaths of non-  
residents at the Asylum) to make use of the large population at  
the Asylum to diminish, artificially, the birth and death-rates of  
the district ; this may be seen by comparing Columns 4 and 13  
of the Local Government Board Table I. with Columns 4 and 6 of  
my Table II., Page 16.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—TABLE I.

YEAR	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutn's in the District.	Deaths of Non-resi- dents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber.	Rate.
				Num- ber.	Rate per 1000 Births regis- tered.	Num- ber.	Rate.					
1892	16,266	468	28·77	58	124·2	466	28·64	104	100	11	337	23·17
1893	15,665	486	31·02	59	122·4	308	19·66	93	90	13	231	13·47
1894	15,047	389	25·85	50	126·9	277	18·40	104	104	11	184	12·22
1895	15,286	404	26·42	67	166·2	366	23·28	106	105	8	269	17·60
1896	15,496	470	30·33	62	131·7	326	21·03	108	107	9	228	14·71
1897	15,763	441	27·97	45	103·4	327	20·74	143	142	16	201	12·75
1898	16,000	428	26·75	61	143·1	352	22·00	152	151	10	211	13·18
1899	16,167	386	23·87	53	138·3	364	22·51	151	150	14	228	14·10
1900	16,372	432	26·38	51	119·4	385	23·51	157	153	18	240	14·65
1901	16,616	470	28·28	65	139·3	415	24·97	168	166	27	249	14·98
Averages for years 1892-1901	15,867·8	437·4	27·66	57·1	131·4	358·6	22·47	128·6	126·8	13·7	241·8	15·08
1902	17,084	499	29·20	66	133·06	422	24·70	181	176	12	258	15·10

Total population at all ages, 16,616.  
Number of inhabited houses, 3,006  
Average number of persons per house  
Density, 0·35

} At Census of  
1901.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 41,632.

TABLE II.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD. PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Names of Localities.	DISTRICT.						CENTRAL.						WESTERN.					
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.		
YEAR.																		
1892	16,266	468	466	58	3,304	82	47	11	4,035	97	55	10	8,927	260	260	37		
1893	15,665	486	308	59	3,345	110	47	14	4,172	110	53	10	8,148	272	115	35		
1894	15,047	389	277	50	3,386	100	42	14	4,329	92	52	10	7,332	201	79	25		
1895	15,286	404	366	67	3,427	93	58	20	4,496	115	66	12	7,363	191	136	35		
1896	15,496	470	326	62	3,468	97	50	17	4,685	120	55	15	7,343	249	113	30		
1897	15,763	441	327	45	3,509	94	50	13	4,877	113	53	12	7,377	219	81	20		
1898	16,000	428	352	61	3,550	103	35	13	5,057	112	54	11	7,393	224	111	37		
1899	16,167	386	364	53	3,591	90	45	13	5,176	114	67	18	7,400	189	101	22		
1900	16,372	432	385	51	3,632	80	58	12	5,305	118	68	12	7,435	193	102	27		
1901	16,616	470	415	65	3,673	127	57	21	5,451	115	67	17	7,492	224	123	27		
Averages of years 1892 to 1901	15,867·8	437·4	358·6	57·1	3,488·5	97·6	48·9	14·8	4,758·3	110·6	59·0	12·7	7621·0	222·2	122·1	29·5		
1902	17,084	499	422	66	3,846	137	57	23	5,532	139	65	14	7,706	223	136	29		

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGE AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1902.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.										THE COUNTY ASYLUM DISTRICT.									
CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.				DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	N'rth-ern.	Cen-tral.	West-ern	Rate.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	All ages.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Rate	
Measles ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ...	20	...	12	8	...	...	...	2	2	16	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	0·23	...	18	...	3	15	...	...	8·38
Diarrhoea ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	0·46
Enteritis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	0·93
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	0·35	...	20	...	3	16	1	...	9·31
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	0·23	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	1·86
Bronchitis ...	29	10	3	...	...	6	10	7	9	13	1·63	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1·86
Pneumonia ...	22	5	7	...	1	3	6	5	2	15	1·28	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	0·93
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0·05	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	0·93
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0·05	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0·46
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	0·17	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	0·46
Venereal Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0·05	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases...	24	...	...	...	...	12	12	6	9	...	1·40	...	18	...	...	17	1	...	8·38
Accidents ...	12	1	...	...	5	4	2	...	5	7	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neglect ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive ...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous...	41	21	1	...	...	7	9	10	10	21	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	40	8	2	1	...	12	17	9	13	18	2·34	...	105	...	1	63	41	...	48·88
All causes ...	258	66	33	16	11	71	61	57	65	136	15·10	17	181	1	8	125	47	...	84·26



TABLE III.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages — Years.						Northn	Central.	Western
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & upwds			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	148	1	24	90	18	15	...	8	11	129
Membranous croup	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas ...	25	...	...	1	2	15	7	...	9	16
Scarlet fever ...	88	...	23	58	4	3	...	21	14	53
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	4
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	273	2	50	150	27	37	7	31	35	207

Isolation Hospital—None.

**DIPHTHERIA.**

Twenty deaths from Diphtheria were recorded (of these 5 were attributed to Membranous Croup), as compared with 32 in 1901, 12 in 1900, and 2 in 1899.

The death-rate was 1·33 per 1,000.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·23.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·20.

The case fatality was 13·24 per cent.

The number of cases certified was 151.

The case prevalence per 1,000 was 10·10.



The amount of the cases of Diphtheria in the district was dominated by the number of cases in the neighbourhood of Cefn Cribbur and Kenfig Hill, and was associated with those schools.

One hundred and twenty-one cases were in connection with the above-named schools.

The majority of the cases in the district were associated with school life, the number of cases between the age of five years and fifteen were 90, from one year to five 24, the cases above 25 years and under one year of age were only 16.

This may be seen in the L.G.B. Table III.

Of the 20 deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 16 occurred in the Western Division: Cefn Cribbur and Kenfig Hill being in that Division.

Cases of Diphtheria occurring in connection with Cefn Cribbur and Kenfig Hill Schools:—

1902			
January ...	Infant Schools opened 6th, Mixed 27th ...		2
February ...			6
March ...	„ „ closed 7th, Mixed 7th ...		10
April ...	Bryndu and Cefn Mixed closed 7th ...		24
May ...	„ „ „ opened 12th ...		3
June ...			9
July ...	„ „ closed 30th Holidays ...		7
August ...			14
September ...	„ „ opened 1st ...		5
October ...			5
November ...	„ „ Infant and Mixed closed		
December ...	26th ...		19
			17
			121
1903			
January ...	„ „ opened 19th ...		5
February ...			1
March ...			5

I think the above illustrates clearly the influence of school life upon the prevalence of Diphtheria, and the effect of closing schools upon the diminution of its prevalence.

The number of cases was rapidly rising when the Cefn Infants' department was closed early in March, on the suggestion of the Head-teacher and one of the members of the Board (the attendance had fallen to 46 per cent.), backed up by a letter from the resident medical man.

This not proving efficacious in stopping the epidemic, the Bryndu School at Kenfig Hill, and the Cefn Mixed Schools were closed on the 7th March; they re-opened the second week in May, during which month there were only three cases certified. The number of cases was again rising through June and July, when on the 30th of the latter month the holidays commenced. This was followed by a drop from 14 in August to 5 in September; on the 1st September schools were re-opened, cases then rose until there were 19 during November; they were closed on the 26th, at this time 16 cases were certified in the course of one week, from the 22nd to the 29th inclusive.

The Schools were not opened after Xmas until 19th January, 1903, when, as may be seen by the preceding table, there were only 5 cases, followed by 1 in February, and 5 in March.

All these cases were entirely confined to children attending the above schools, their relatives, or those that came in contact with them, including one of the teachers.

I look upon this epidemic as a continuation of the excessive prevalence of Diphtheria at Tondy and Aberkenfig in the preceding year; the disease has not since been eradicated from the neighbourhood. It appears to have originated in an unrecognised case, or cases, attending the Cefn Infant School, and thence migrated to Kenfig Hill.

I am gratified at finding that the County Medical Officer approves of my action in closing the schools.

Of the 121 cases in this series 15 proved fatal, a case fatality of 12·4 per cent.

The other 5 cases were distributed in the district, 1 at Aberkenfig, 2 at Pencoeed, and 2 at Brynmenin.

The Pencoed School lengthened the Christmas holidays from the 12th December, 1901, until 15th January, 1902.

I should like to draw the attention of the Council yet again to the measures I recommended should be adopted for dealing with the prevention of this infectious disease in my annual report for 1901.

### **MEMBRANEIOUS CROUP.**

Five deaths from Membranous Croup occurred, as compared with no death in 1901, no death certified as such in 1900, nor in 1899. The last death attributed to this disease was in 1898.

Three cases were certified, the last previous cases were certified in 1899. The conjoining of these diseases is advisable. Membranous Croup appears to be notified with great uncertainty; there are in several years deaths registered where no cases are recorded; in other years more deaths occur than cases certified.

### **SCARLET FEVER.**

No death from Scarlet Fever was registered, as compared with 2 in 1901, 1 in 1900, none in 1899 and 1898, 1 in 1897.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 0·15.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·10.

The number of cases certified was 88, as compared with 106 in 1901, 23 in 1900, 9 in 1899, and 14 in 1898.

The case prevalence per 1,000 of population was 5·89.

The monthly incidence may be seen in Table VI.

### **ENTERIC FEVER.**

There were no deaths due to Enteric Fever in 1902, as compared with 2 deaths in 1901, 1 in 1900, none in 1899, and 2 in 1898.

The rate for England and Wales for "Fever" was 0·13.

The rate for Rural districts 0·10.



The cases certified were 4, as compared with 9 in 1901, 10 in 1900, 9 in 1899, and 13 in 1898.

The case prevalence per 1,000 was 0·26, as compared with 0·61 in 1901, and 0·67 in 1900.

One case was in the Northern Division, 1 in the Central, and 2 in the Western.

Three were isolated cases, quite separately situated, and presented no salient insanitary features. One was at Charles Street, Bridgend, provided with the town water-supply and drained into the town sewers. Practically a part of Bridgend.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four deaths were caused by Puerperal Fever, as compared with 1 in 1901, 3 in 1900, and 1 in 1899.

The death-rate per 1,000 was 0·26.

The rate per 1,000 births was 8·06.

The case fatality was 80 per cent.

The number of cases was 5, as compared with 2 in 1901, 3 in 1900, 1 in 1899, and 2 in 1898.

The case prevalence was 0·33.

In these cases the bed, bedclothes, and clothing are usually burned, and compensation given. The midwife who attended 4 fatal cases was on one occasion censured by the Coroner for neglect, and twice suspended for six weeks for the purpose of disinfection. All this appears to have been ineffective in diminishing the mortality.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Three deaths from Erysipelas were certified, as compared with no death in 1901, 1 in 1900, and none in 1899.

The death-rate was 0·20 ; the highest in 13 years.

The cases notified were 25, as compared with 10 in 1901, 7 in 1900, 25 in 1899, and 7 in 1898.



The case prevalence per 1,000 was 1·67.

In one fatal case the bed was destroyed and the bed-clothes, etc., soaked in solution of corrosive sublimate.

### MEASLES.

Four deaths from Measles were registered, as compared with none in 1901, 2 in 1900, none in 1899, and 9 in 1898.

The death-rate was 0·26.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·38.

The rate for rural England and Wales was 0·27.

Measles was prevalent during May, June, and July.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Four deaths due to Whooping Cough were recorded, as compared with 12 in 1901, 2 in 1900, 4 in 1899, and 4 in 1898.

The death-rate was 0·26.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·29.

The rate for Rural districts was 0·22.

Whooping Cough prevailed during January, February, March, April, May, June, and July ; all parts of the district were affected.

### FEVERS.

The deaths from "Fever" were the four deaths from Puerperal Fever already dealt with.

Death-rate was 0·26.

The rate for England and Wales for "Fever" was 0·13.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·10.

## DIARRHŒA.

One death was attributed to Diarrhœa, as compared with 6 in 1901, 3 in 1900, 3 in 1899, and none in 1898.

The death-rate was 0·06.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·38.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·22.

For cases and deaths, and the prevalence per 1,000, in previous years of the above notifiable and other epidemic diseases, see Tables VIII. and VIII.A.

The measures adopted to limit the spread of infectious disease were the same as in previous years, with the addition, in 1900, of the distribution of leaflets containing advice and instructions.

## THE CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.

Bryncethin National School was closed on account of epidemic Diphtheria from 15th November, 1901, to 24th January, 1902.

Bryndû Voluntary School, Kenfig Hill, from 7th March to 12th May ;

Cefn Cribbur Board Infant School from 7th March ; and Cefn Cribbur Mixed School from 7th March until 12th May, and again from 26th November until 19th January, 1903 ; both the above for the mitigation and prevention of the severe epidemic of diphtheria described in detail previously in the report.

Eweny National School was closed for epidemic measles 7th April to 5th May.

Llangynwyd National School was closed from 3rd February to 3rd March for Chicken Pox ; and from 9th October until 20th November for Measles.

Pencoed Board School closed by reason of Diphtheria from 12th December, 1901, to 15th January, 1902.

I would beg you to notice the amount of time lost to education, from year to year, due to closing elementary schools for the prevention of epidemic diseases, more particularly as regards Diphtheria.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The condition of the Slaughter-houses is sometimes better, sometimes worse, but always unsatisfactory at Aberkenfig.

The erection of a Public Abattoir is a prime necessity for Aberkenfig and neighbourhood.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—Improved supplies at Brymenin, Tondy, Aberkenfig, Cefn Cribbur, Kenfig Hill, Pyle, and North and South Cornelly.

Three wells were covered over and pumps fixed.

One new pump fixed and two repaired.

Deficient water supplies at Pencoe, Llangynwyd, and St. Brides Major.

**SEWERAGE.**—Tenders have been invited for the construction of the subsidiary sewers at Aberkenfig and Tondy, Brynmenin, Bryncoch, and Bryncethin.

A sewerage scheme is much needed for each of the following villages, viz :—Coity, Coychurch, Kenfig Hill, Pencoe, Southern-down, St. Brides Major, and Wick.

In other villages no system of drainage has been provided.

The reconstruction of defective privies is not hurried, although such an alteration would diminish sources of danger and nuisance, and tend greatly to promote health.

For this purpose it is very necessary that a detailed house-to-house inspection of the district should be made.

**SLOP SEWAGE.**—The over-flow from stables, pig-sties, and manure heaps continues to drain into the main roads. This may be still seen at Broughton, Wick, Coity, Coychurch, South Cornelly, Kenfig Hill, Pencoe, Southern-down, St. Brides Major, and elsewhere.



HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—Eighty new houses have been erected and occupied in the district during 1902.

Eighty houses were in course of construction, and 9 were rebuilt.

Six houses were closed as unfit for habitation ; and 30 houses were repaired satisfactorily,

Many houses in the district, more particularly in the agricultural, but also in the mining villages, show evidence of dampness and fouling of the foundations, due to the deposit of rain water and slop water on the ground in their vicinity. Walls above the foundations are, in many cases, also in a damp condition in consequence of the absence of rain gutters and spouting, or, where such are present, by their imperfections and disrepair. It is not uncommon to see dwellings with evidence of the escape of rain water upon the outside walls. Consequently, dampness of walls inside dwellings must be common.

For the purpose of the detection, reporting upon, and the improvement of these insanitary conditions a house-to-house inspection of the district should be carried out.

Serious attention should be paid to the prevalence of zymotic diseases in the district ; to the amount of suffering and sickness produced ; to the number of deaths among young children (nearly a quarter of the total deaths being of infants under one year of age, and nearly an eighth of children from one year to five, the deaths of children under five being nearly 100 of the total deaths) ; also to the great interference with elementary education caused by the frequent, and often, long and protracted closing of schools for the prevention of epidemics of infectious sickness. Last year Cefn Mixed school lost 14 weeks, the Infant school 17 weeks, Kenfig Hill 6 weeks. Year after year, in my Annual Report, among the "Requirements" specified in the district figure "Hospital for Isolation accommodation" ; the re-construction of ill-constructed closets ; but very slowly are these recommendations adopted, and in the meantime no improvement in the zymotic death-rate can be recorded, the rate for 1901 being as high as that of 1891, with a very considerable increase in the former over several preceding years ; the general rate also shows no prospect of lessening.



In my opinion a house-to-house inspection of the district is most necessary ; and as one person's time is almost fully occupied in visiting premises attacked with infectious disease, as the adoption of the new building bye laws, and the fresh duties thrown upon Sanitary Authorities by the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, add very largely to the inspections required to be carried out, I do not see how your Council, consistently with the growing needs of the district, can avoid the appointment, forthwith, of a Sub-Inspector to assist in fulfilling these duties.

I have in a previous year alluded to the need for a quinquennial census. "The decennial census was inaugurated one hundred years ago, and the benefits afforded by it now require to be supplemented by a quinquennial one. At the meeting of the Section of State Medicine of the British Medical Association in Edinburgh, on 27th July, 1898, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that it was absolutely essential that a quinquennial census of the whole country should be taken in order to ensure accuracy in statistics relating to the public health.

In Germany a five-year census is taken, and in Japan the register of the population of each sub-district is corrected *annually* by the addition of infants born, or of persons domiciled in the district, and by the removal from the register of persons dying or leaving the district."—*Public Health*.

URBAN POWERS.—Correspondence has taken place between the Clerk of the Council and the Local Government Board on the subject of the new bye-laws, these have been decided upon, and a copy has been forwarded to the Local Government Board for final sanction.

FACTORY ACT.—Bakehouses and Workshops have been inspected. The sanitary arrangements, including cleanliness, air space for the number employed, ventilation, etc., were in each instance fairly satisfactory. More time can be given to this important matter, and more frequent inspections made if the appointment of a sub-inspector be adopted.

SCAVENGING.—The scavenging arrangements at Aberkenfig have been improved and the streets are now scavenged three days a week by the contractor. Arrangements have also been made to scavenge the portion of the town of Bridgend at present situated in this rural district.

### REQUIREMENTS.

1. The completion of the sewerage works for Newcastle Higher, Ynysawdre, and St. Brides Minor.
2. The Sewerage of Pencoed, Kenfig Hill, Coychurch, Southerndown, Coity, St. Brides Major and Wick.
3. The approval of the Local Government Board of the newly adopted bye-laws.
4. Provision for isolation accommodation.
5. The re-construction of all ill-constructed closets.
6. The closure or repair of dilapidated dwellings.
7. Improved water supply for Pencoed, St. Brides Major, and Llangynwyd.
8. A public slaughter-house at Aberkenfig.
9. The appointment of a sub-inspector for the district.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

WYNDHAM RANDALL,

*Medical Officer of Health,  
Penybont Rural District.*

BRIDGEND,

*24th April, 1903.*

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACT, 1901.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the administration of the Act in the Rural Sanitary District of Penybont during the year 1902 :—

### CLASSIFICATION AND INSPECTION.

Total number of workshops in the district, 27 ; including 14 tenement workshops, 9 domestic workshops, and 4 retail bakehouses.

Total number of visits of inspection made during 1902, 39.

Chief workshop industries in the district : bakehouses, bootshops, milliners, etc.

### SANITATION.

Number of notices served to workshops, 8 ; number of notices to cleanse, 2 ; notices to affix card, 2 ; ventilation, 3.

### SANITATION FOR RETAIL BAKEHOUSES.

Number of such premises in the district, 4.

Sanitary condition : ventilation good and generally clean.

Number of defective closets, 1 ; notices served, 1 ; defects remedied, 1.

### SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Date of adoption of Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act (1890), 1894.

Number of defects discovered thereunder, 3 ; insufficient or unsuitable closets, 1 ; closets not separate for sexes 2. Number of notices issued, 3.

### GENERAL.

Number and nature of sanitary defects reported to the Authority, 3 ; 1 closet insufficient and 2 closets not separate for sexes.

The sanitary arrangements, including cleanliness, air spaces, ventilation, etc., were fairly satisfactory.

## Penybont Rural District.

*21st January, 1903.*

### LIST OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Well at Sker covered and pump fixed.

Well at Wainymere covered and pump fixed.

New pump fixed at Maudlam.

Two pumps repaired St. Brides Major.

Well at Corntown covered and pump fixed.

The scavenging of Caevatry Terrace, Charles Street and Merthyr Mawr (Bridgend) Road is done twice every week.

A 9in. stone ware pipe drain was laid at the rear of Maesteg Road, Tondu.

A 6in. stone ware pipe drain was laid at North Cornelly.

### PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Forty premises were drained and back yards paved.

Thirty new closets were provided, mostly pails.

Fifty notices were served for unclean premises.

Thirty notices were served for uncleaned pigstys and accumulations of manure.

Twenty notices were served to properly trap drains.



## LIST OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1902.

ERECTED AND OCCUPIED.			PLACE.		IN COURSE OF ERECTION.	
N.	3	...	Troedrhiwgarth	...	...	7
N.	2	...	Llangynwyd	...	...	4
N.	2	...	Coytrahene	...	...	2
N.	2	..	Tondu	...	...	6
N.	20	...	Pwlllandras	...	...	6
W.	12	...	Aberkenfig	...	...	30 and 2 rebuilt
W.	5	...	Cefn Cribbwr	...	...	2 „ 1 „
W.	7	...	Kenfig Hill	...	...	2
C.	5	...	Heolycym	...	...	4
C.	5	...	Pencoed	...	...	5
N.	7	...	Bryncoch	...	...	1 and 2 rebuilt
<hr/>					<hr/>	
70					74	

Also 2 Lock-up-shops, 2 Workshops, 4 Stables.

## APPROXIMATE LIST OUTSIDE AREA OF BYELAWS.

ERECTED AND OCCUPIED.			PLACE.		IN COURSE OF ERECTION.	
	2	...	Penyvai	...	...	1
	—	...	Coychurch	...	...	2
	—	...	St. Brides Major	...	...	— 4 rebuilt
	5	...	Bridgend	...	...	5
	3	...	Coity	...	...	3
<hr/>					<hr/>	
10					15	

Total 80

6 Houses were closed, 5 in Central Division and 1 in the Western ; 30 Houses were satisfactorily repaired.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

157 houses were disinfected, 15 lots of beds and clothes were destroyed.

13 samples of water were submitted for chemical and Bacteriological analysis.

Sewerage Schemes are under consideration for Cwmfelin, St. Brides Minor, Brynmenin, Tondy and Aberkenfig.

Deficient Drainage:—Pencoed, Kenfig Hill, Coychurch, St. Brides Major, Southerndown and Wick, Coity.

Improved Water Supplies:—Brynmenin, Tondy and Aberkenfig, Cefn Cribbwr, Kenfig Hill, Pyle, North and South Cornelly.

Deficient Water Supplies:—Pencoed, Llangynwyd, St. Brides Major.

(Signed) WATKIN J. DAVIES,

*Sanitary Inspector.*